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FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORTS.
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CANADA.

AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LAND.

According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917; \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP.

The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males \$70 as compared with \$64 in 1917, and for females \$38 as compared with \$34. For the complete year, including board, the wages averaged for males \$317 and for females \$416, as compared with \$611 and \$364, respectively, in 1917. The average value of board per month is \$21 for males and \$17 for females, as against \$19 and \$15 in 1917. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March 11, 1919)

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MEXICO: State of Chihuahua.

Due to favorable weather conditions the yield of all crops, considering the small percentage of the total acreage planted, was considerably above the average.

The following statistics for the year 1918 were compiled by the State Government and are for the entire State of Chihuahua:

CORN 835,000 bushels; WHEAT 700,000 bushels; BEANS 110,000 bushels; CHILI 330,000 pounds; TOBACCO (inferior quality) 175,000 pounds. The small crop of beans is due to destruction by locusts. (Consul Stewart, Chihuahua, Mexico.)

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ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics present to the Ministry of Agriculture the official forecasts of the production of WHEAT, LINSEED, and OATS for the year 1918-19:

SOWINGS (Acres).

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Oats.
1917-18	17,875,534	3,233,600	3,199,998
1918-19	16,976,068	3,419,059	2,980,075

PRODUCTION (Bushels).

	Wheat.	Linseed.	Oats.
1917-18	223,636,277	19,588,580	68,635,054
1918-19	184,267,817	27,754,339	44,119,558

STOCKS.

THE VISIBLE STOCK OF WHEAT ON DECEMBER 31, 1918 should have been about 40,123,720 bushels. If the forecast of the 1918-19 crop is correct, there should be from the visible stock and the 1918-19 crop a quantity of 224,391,527 bushels. The amount needed for DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND SEEDING can be calculated at 66,138,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE STOCK OF LINSEED ON DECEMBER 31, 1918 was about 2,923,654 bushels. Taking into account what the OIL INDUSTRY HAS CONSUMED under normal circumstances during the last two years, the QUANTITY NECESSARY FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND SEEDING can be calculated at 4,330,464 bushels, provided that the manufacture of oil continues this year as it has been during the war. (Consul-General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Aires, January 9, 1919).

According to the report of the Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics, in spite of the enormous amount of grain AVAILABLE, EXPORTATION OF CEREALS from Argentina is much slower than in previous years at this season. This fact assumes a very special importance, states the report, as a large proportion of the 1917-18 harvest is still unexported. The stock thus held up, between wheat, linseed, oats, and corn represents some 2,939,369 short tons.

From the calculations of the Bureau the 1918-19 harvest, after deducting the GRAIN needed for SEED AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION, should leave available for export about 126,568,000 bushels of corn, 23,030,000 bushels of linseed, and 31,002,000 bushels of oats.

Taking into consideration the present economic conditions it is no exaggeration to calculate the cost of production, harvesting and carriage at \$1.252 per bushel of wheat; \$1.397 per bushel of linseed; \$.363 per bushel of oats; and \$.483 per bushel of corn. On this basis the value of the existing stocks would be about as follows: 156,000,000 bushels of wheat, \$195,000,000; 25,811,000 bushels of linseed, \$36,000,000; 61,942,000 bushels of oats, \$23,000,000; and 43,839,000 bushels of corn, \$21,000,000.

A large percentage of this amount has already been spent by the farmers in sowing, harvesting, and gathering the crops, the money having been paid from their own pockets, or else secured from the banks. The holding up of the stocks can not, therefore, but react seriously on the general economic condition of the country. (Consul-General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Aires, January 20, 1919.)- from Commerce Reports.

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URUGUAY.

While the WHEAT acreage may not reach last year's figure, a crop of 13,043,883 bushels was estimated, this being the same as last year's yield. This would leave an EXPORTABLE SURPLUS of 6,613,800 bushels. Subsequent unofficial reports would indicate that the 1918-19 WHEAT crop will fall somewhat short of that of the previous year. However, there will undoubtedly be a SUBSTANTIAL EXPORTABLE SURPLUS to which must be added 3,674,333 bushels from the 1917-18 crop which had not been shipped by December.

The LINSEED crop is officially estimated to be some 20 per cent in excess of that of 1917-18 which was 333,328 bushels. This should leave an EXPORTABLE SURPLUS of 314,943 bushels.

Reports as to CORN and OATS indicate crops perhaps slightly in excess of those of last year which were 7,086,214 bushels for corn and 3,697,494 bushels for oats. (Consul Dawson, Montevideo, January 14, 1919.)

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BRAZIL.

There are no complete statistics of the varied agricultural production but we are in possession of the following approximate official estimates for 1917:

Corn bushels ..	203,714,882 :	Hay (alfalfa) .	short tons	165,345
Coffee . short tons	933,075 :	Cotton	" "	107,364
Beans, black bushels	13,139,416 :	Herva-matte ...	" "	97,554
Sugar ... short tons	462,966 :	Cocoa	" "	67,240
Rice " "	325,840 :	Tobacco	pounds	99,207,000
Potatoes bushels ..	6,613,800 :	Rubber	short tons	43,541
Manioc .. short tons	253,529 :	Wheat	bushels	3,306,900

WHEAT.

It is estimated that production of wheat in the State of Rio Grande do Sul will be about 7,349,000 bushels which is double the production of 1917.

The State of Santa Catharina will contribute about 882,000 bushels to the harvest of 1919.

N. B. It will be noted that the figure for production of wheat in the State of Rio Grande do Sul in 1919 given in this statement is more than double that for the whole of Brazil in 1917 as given in the previous statement. This difference is partly explained by the fact that the production in the State of Rio Grande do Sul is double that of 1917 as stated in the report from our Vice-Consul. However, in view of the fact that no complete statistics for Brazil are available both statements must be regarded as approximate estimates. (Vice-Consul in charge Augustus I. Hasskarl, Rio De Janeiro, February 14, 1919).

PARAGUAY.

The production of COTTON amounted last year to about 220,460 pounds or four times the amount produced the previous year.

It is reported that 150 hectares were planted with Paraguayan JUTE which is said to be of even better quality than that of India. Several hundred tons are already promised, for about March, 1919, to the Buenos Aires market - De Indische Mercur. (Consul Henry Balch, Asuncion, January 25, 1919.)

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DENMARK.

The official estimates for December show a decrease in the AREA OF WINTER WHEAT while, on the other hand, an increase is shown for the AREA OF WINTER RYE:

WINTER WHEAT 1918, 125,213 acres against 140,995 acres in 1917; WINTER RYE 1918, 554,441 acres against 536,750 in 1917.

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FRANCE

AREA UNDER CEREALS

	Area (acres)		Condition ¹	
	1919	1918	1919	1918
Wheat	11,087,356	11,359,746	71	69
Spelt	203,389	222,819	72	71
Rye	1,814,010	1,955,283	73	69
Barley	255,931	249,210	72	71
Oats	1,651,683	1,710,557	72	70

1 80 = good. 60 = fairly good

In addition, the following figures are given for the acreage planted in cereals in Alsace-Lorraine on January 1, 1919:

Wheat 166,626 acres: Rye 130,276: Barley 9,069: and Oats 20,584 acres. (Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Paris, March 4, 1919.)

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GREAT BRITAIN

The Crop Reporters of the Board state that the wet weather, with occasional severe frost and snow, has greatly delayed cultivation and very little spring sowing has been done. Autumn-sown crops have not suffered to any serious extent and wheat is generally described as healthy and promising. Oats and beans seem to be generally vigorous and promising.

The labor shortage is gradually becoming less acute as demobilization proceeds but skilled labor is greatly needed. (Monthly Agricultural Report, March 1, 1919.)

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GREECE

The Greek CURRANT crop for 1918 was estimated at about 125,000 long tons, as compared with an average of 138,000 tons for the five-year period 1913-17. STOCK carried over from 1917 was about 25,000 tons; making a total of fruit in sight at the opening of the currant year (August 23) of 150,000 tons.

The domestic CONSUMPTION of currants, which in former years was negligible, was heavy during 1918, especially in the lowest grades for the manufacture of wine and alcohol. It is estimated that the takings for these purposes amounted to some 30,000 tons of fruit.

The following table, based upon estimates of TOBACCO merchants, shows the crop of this region (Consular District of Patras) for 1917 and 1918,

Crop of 1917	Pounds
Produced and sold	9,350,000
In hands of local dealers	2,337,000
Crop of 1918	11,000,000

In addition to the above there was a small crop of about 700,000 pounds grown in Arcadia in 1917 and also in 1918. The tobacco region of Corinth-Argos, which lies partly in this consular district, produces an average of 8,000,000 pounds.

Official estimates at the close of the calendar year placed the CEREAL CROPS of this consular district for 1918 at approximately the following figures:

WHEAT 3,275,000 bushels; CORN 2,000,000 bushels; BARLEY 2,500,000 bushels; OATS 4,550,000 bushels.

The OLIVE crop, and consequently the olive olive oil crop of the district suffered severely from ravages of the olive fly. Official estimates place the OIL OUTPUT for 1918 at 59,000,000 pounds, compared with 100,000,000 pounds in 1917.

The outturn of CHEESE, one of the chief articles of food, was wholly insufficient to meet domestic needs.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, pork, mutton, goat, became scarcer as the year drew on and butchers were prohibited under penalty from selling except on two specified days each week.

(Consul A. E. Cocke, Patras, Greece, February 8, 1919.)

* * *

According to information gathered from reliable dealers, the citrus fruit crop in Greece during 1918 is as follows:

1,000,000 oranges; 51,000,000 mandarins; and 35,500,000 lemons. (Vice Consul C. Athens, January 31, 1919.)

* * *

PORTUGAL:

There are no official figures yet for the agricultural production of 1918, but it is estimated that the WHEAT CROP was about two-thirds of that of 1917. The 1918 crop of CORN is believed to be only half as large as that of 1917 because the drought did great damage. In many districts the crop was entirely lost.

The commodities and quantities on hand available for export December 1, 1918 are as follows:

Cocoa 88,463 bags; Coffee 12,627 bags; Rubber 31,276 bags; Beeswax 2,152 bags. Large quantities of wine are awaiting export to France. Cork growers have large stocks of recently cut corkwood and exporters have quantities already sold, but they can not get enough cargo space. The stock of raw cotton is estimated at about 15,000 bales.

The quantities of agricultural products which must be imported from the Portuguese colonies during the year 1919 are as follows, in short tons:

Wheat and Corn 331,000; Cotton, raw 20,000; Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa 193,000; Palm oil and oil producing seeds 29,000; Oils (lubricating) 8,000. (Consul-General W. L. Lowrie, Lisbon, January 27, 1917.)

SPAIN

GRAPE AND WINE PRODUCTION

From an area 3,254,789 acres devoted to viniculture in Spain a crop of 4,208,874 short tons of grapes was gathered in 1918; 3,991,380 tons were devoted to wine making and 596,168,765 gallons of must produced. This production, while less than in 1917, a record year for Spanish wine growers, is nevertheless above the general average of the past five years.

(Consul General C. B. Hurst, Barcelona, January 15, 1919.)

SWEDEN

The following is an official estimate of the number of livestock on June 1, 1918:

	1918 Number	1917 Number
Horses	714,822	715,101
Cattle	2,584,159	3,020,381
Rams and ewes	725,395	706,829
Lambs	684,078	637,373
Goats	93,386	94,389
Kids under one year ..	39,918	41,301
Swine	633,862	1,029,967
Poultry	4,810,746	6,080,110
Beehives	133,535	140,878

TURKEY: SMYRNA

The Smyrna FIG CROP of 1917 was estimated at about 33,483,600 pounds. In quality the yield was a good one, and the high prices which were obtainable allowed the bulk of the crop to come on the market under the label of table figs. - Commerce Reports.

TURKEY

American Commissioner Heck cables from Constantinople under date of March 25, that the Turkish fig crop in 1916 was about 19,000 tons; in 1917 16,500 tons; and in 1918, 18,000 tons, of which 20 per cent was consumed locally. The present stock is 2,000 tons. The quantity held by growers is unknown. The present weather conditions are favorable for the next crop, but forecast on production is impossible before June.

BRITISH INDIA

The following are the final official estimates:

COTTON - Area 20,497,000 acres in 1918, against 25,188,000 in 1917; production 3,671,000 bales of 400 pounds in 1918 against 4,000,000 in 1917.

PEANUTS - Area in 1918, 1,312,000 acres against 1,933,000 in 1917; production in 1918 490,000 long tons against 1,083,000 in 1917.

According to a cablegram received by the Indian Trade Commissioner the area under RICE in 1918-19 was 75,864,000 acres against 79,698,000 in 1917-18 and the yield in 1918-19 was 53,361,280,000 pounds against 80,516,800,000 pounds in 1917-18.

The area under SUGAR CANE was 2,820,000 acres in 1918-19 against 2,796,000 in 1917-18 and the production 2,337,000 long tons in 1918-19 against 3,266,000 in 1917-18.

The quantity of RICE AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT IN BURMA is estimated at 1,900,000 long tons of cleaned rice. This is a serious decline in comparison with former years. - The London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter.

JAPAN

The official Gazette of Japan states that according to an announcement made in the Diet by the Director of the Agricultural Bureau, the definitive figures of the RICE crop during the year 1918 are 280,006,135 bushels against 276,828,160 bushels in 1917.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE CROP

The December official bulletin for the Union of South Africa reports a decrease of 11 per cent in the area under Maize, this following an increase of 5 per cent last year. A normal yield from the acreage planted would give an outturn of 40,000,000 bushels. This would be considered a full crop, and might give a surplus 12 million bushels. The area under KAFIR CORN has also decreased, the reduction for this crop being 17 per cent. - Corn Trade News.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that at the beginning of December, which marks the beginning of the harvest season, the yield of wheat would be approximately 8,580,000 bushels, or ten per cent below normal. As the annual consumption of wheat in the Union of South Africa is placed at about 10,000,000 bushels there will be a deficit of 1,500,000 bushels which must be met by imported wheat. (Vice Consul Charles J. Pizar, Capetown, January 24, 1919.)

AUSTRALIA: SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Government Statist of South Australia advises that the production of OLIVE OIL during the season of 1917-18 amounted to 12,884 gallons. Information as to the production of the preceding season is not available.

NEW ZEALAND

Flour and grain.

The Government Statistician reports that the census taken on November 30th showed the following stocks of FLOUR, WHEAT, and OATS held by millers, merchants, and farmers throughout New Zealand:- Flour, 10,697, tons, as compared with 7,627 tons a year ago; milling wheat, 1,267,677 bushels (against 428,638); Wheat, other than milling, 165,890 bushels (against 38,609); Oats in grain, 637,832 bushels (against 11,634). There was also estimated to be 15,462 tons of Oats in stock for chaffing, compared with 14,173 tons a year ago.- "The Auckland Weekly News." - Corn Trade News.

WORLD CROPS, 1916-18.

It is planned to issue these statements with the Foreign Crop Report at the beginning of each month to show the latest estimates, provided such are available.. The figures are taken directly from official reports of the respective countries, also from the International Institute of Agriculture and from other dependable sources.

RICE

(Expressed in terms of hulled rice, excepting a few minor instances where condition couldnot be determined.)

Country	Area (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)		
	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America						
United States	1,113	981	869	1,222,889	964,972	1,135,028
Central America						
Guatemala		29			20,773	
Mexico			66			34,222
South America						
Argentina			17			
Brazil					651,680	
Dutch Guiana						16,471
Peru		86			95,166	69,436
Europe						
Italy	321	341	353	680,432	716,359	708,058
Spain	111	106	100	282,581	322,130	328,931
Asia						
British India	75,864	79,698	80,080		80,516,800	77,931,840
British North Borneo		58	54		22,624	34,039
Indo - China			10,153			16,803,678
Japan	7,559	7,557	7,529	17,080,374	16,886,518	18,359,997
Formosa						1,460,563
Philippine Islands		3,029	2,819		1,671,684	1,234,332
Straits Settlements			89			
Africa						
Egypt (lower)		273	150		487,163	236,528
Madagascar					1,404,592	
Nyasaland					2,121	2,831
Oceania						
Fiji			17			

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